

Progressives Triumph in Nebraska

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his friends who supported the liquor cause in Nebraska, and it should serve as a warning to all who have aspirations to serve as the chief executive of the nation.

"The official primary vote confirms my earlier statement that Senator Hitchcock did not poll 50 per cent of the Democratic vote cast at the recent primary and therefore is not the choice of Nebraska Democrats for president.

"To determine the total of the Democratic vote cast at the primary, it seems that the only fair way would be to take the leading man on the Hitchcock ticket, Mr. Neville, whose vote was 39,066 and add it to the leading delegate's vote on the Bryan ticket, which was Mr. Bryan himself, whose vote was 37,086 and it shows a total vote cast at the primary election of 76,152. Fifty per cent of the total vote is 38,076, Senator Hitchcock's entire vote in the state is 37,452 or 624 less than 50 per cent of the Democratic vote cast at the recent primary.

"Senator Hitchcock's losing fight against Mr. Bryan and his subserviency to the liquor cause ends his campaign for the presidency and has caused him to withdraw from a losing contest for leader of the United States Senate.

"The Democrats of Nebraska have spoken. Senator Hitchcock should withdraw his name as a presidential candidate and thus leave the Nebraska delegation free to represent the best interest of the state and party at San Francisco.

"The Nebraska democracy, which has been under a cloud for the past four years, can again take its place as the leader of the progressive democracy of the nation.

"If the Democratic state organization will reorganize itself and the Democratic state candidates will publicly announce themselves as being in harmony with public opinion in Nebraska on the moral issues which were involved in the recent primary contest, the Democratic party can regain its standing in Nebraska and go into the campaign with the hope of election and of being of service to the people of the state.

"My brother asks me to congratulate Mr. Thompson and the successful candidates for delegate on the ticket with him on their election, and to kindly thank those on our ticket who ran and lost, the progressive Democrats, the first voter women, the country Democratic press, the independent press, the Anti-Saloon League forces and all other good people of the state who assisted in the fight to prevent the Democratic party from being used for an unholy purpose."

Mr. Bryan's Platform

The following appeal to the voters of Nebraska, issued by Mr. Bryan before the recent primaries, outlines the platform and the issues upon which he based his candidacy for delegate-at-large to the Democratic National convention at San Francisco:

"First—I am opposed to universal compulsory military training and, if a delegate, shall vote against it in any form in which it may be presented. The enormous cost of such a system would be sufficient objection. If we have made the world safe for democracy, our expenses should be reduced instead of increased. But a still greater objection is to be found in the fact that such a system would cultivate a spirit of militarism which would destroy the hope of universal peace.

"Second—I am opposed to the profiteer and, if a delegate, shall favor a platform pledging the Democratic party to definite and specific remedial legislation, such as Trade Commissions in state and community with powers as ample as the powers of the Federal Trade Commission; also laws requiring cost and selling price to be marked on the goods or fixing a maximum rate of profit as we now fix the rate of interest. Profiteering must stop.

"Third—I am in favor of a bonus to service men to be paid out of a tax imposed on war profits. Those who were made rich by the war should

RAILROAD TICKET TO SAN FRANCISCO



—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

furnish the money to pay for the sacrifices made by those who served in the war.

"Fourth—I am opposed to private monopolies and believe that our party has been right in declaring in four national platforms that a private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable. We can not afford to abandon that position now when all the beneficiaries of private monopoly are massing under one banner to deprive the people of their right to own and operate natural monopolies—that is, the enterprises in which competition is impossible. The Democratic party is a progressive party and must protect the public from the schemes of Wall street.

"Fifth—I am in favor of legislation that will guarantee to the farmer and the wage-earner just treatment and a fair share of the wealth that they produce.

"Sixth—We need above all other things just now a national bulletin—not a newspaper, but a bulletin—under bipartisan control, furnished to all who desire it at a nominal cost—a bulletin which will present to the people the issues upon which they must act, with editorials presenting the arguments for and against the action proposed, so that every citizen may intelligently exercise the duties of citizenship and give to his government the benefit of his judgment and his conscience. The avenues of information are at present in private hands, and editors being human, have a bias which makes it impossible for them to present both sides fairly; and to make the situation worse, the great predatory interests are in position to influence many newspapers in addition to those which they absolutely control. If there is anything for which a government like ours can afford to spend money, it is to inform those upon whose will the government rests.

"Seventh—I am in favor of equal suffrage and welcome woman into the arena of politics in the confident belief that she will use the ballot to hasten the triumph of every righteous cause.

"Eighth—I am heartily in favor of constitutional prohibition and favor a platform declaration accepting it as the permanent policy of the country and opposing any weakening of the enforcement law now on the statute books.

"Ninth—I am in favor of the immediate ratification of the treaty with the reservations already agreed upon by a decisive majority of the entire Senate and by more than two-thirds of those favoring ratification. Any needed changes can be made in the League. I shall, if a delegate, oppose any and every attempt to make the reservations a campaign issue. No party, least of all a Democratic party, can afford to claim for a minority of the Senate the right to declare the policy of the nation. To deny ratification and make the treaty a partisan issue would be a crime against our own nation, which has pressing domestic problems to meet, and against the world that needs our counsel and advice in the League to save civilization from the horrors of another war. I am in favor of electing our representatives to the League by popular vote, and believe that they should be instructed to favor the immediate admission of Germany to the League, the immediate reduction of armaments

in all nations, and a referendum on war except in case of actual invasion. World peace is possible only on the basis of brotherhood.

SENATOR HITCHCOCK'S CANDIDACY

"The above statement of my views explains why I can not support Senator Hitchcock for the Democratic presidential nomination. The Senators' record follows:

"First—Eight years ago he was the Nebraska representative of the Wall street group that tried to secure for Governor Harmon the Democratic nomination for president, and he has since indicated no change of heart. His nomination would be a triumph for Wall street and a rebuke to the Baltimore convention.

"Second—He joined the Republican members of the Currency committees opposing the Currency bill now a law. He stood with Wall street in fighting this measure, the most important economic reform accomplished by the Wilson administration, and his nomination would be construed as a pledge to put Wall street in charge of the Federal Reserve System.

"Third—He is opposed to prohibition. He opposed it before Nebraska adopted it and, even after Nebraska had adopted it by 29,000 majority, he voted against the submission of the National amendment which was ratified by the Nebraska legislature with but one dissenting vote. The National amendment has now been ratified by forty-five states, including every Democratic state, and we are now living under an enforcement law passed by more than two-thirds of both houses. Senator Hitchcock has declared for such an amendment of the enforcement law as will restore the use of wine and beer, without defining the alcoholic content, thus reopening the entire question and trying to make the party the champion of an outlawed traffic. His nomination would be an offense to the conscience of the nation. It would make the liquor question the paramount domestic issue and condemn the Democratic party to disgrace as well as defeat.

"Fourth—He opposed equal suffrage even after Nebraska had conferred suffrage upon woman by statute. He voted against submitting the National Suffrage amendment at a time when his vote would have carried the resolution and given to a Democratic congress the honor of submitting this great amendment. In so doing he declined to follow the wishes of his constituents expressed by the unanimous vote of the Nebraska legislature. His nomination would doubly offend the women voters of the nation—he would tie the mothers' hands and at the same time permit the saloons to rob her of her children.

"Fifth—After fighting for the ratification of the treaty for eight months, he helped the irreconcilable foes of the treaty to defeat it and now, holding in contempt the needs of our own nation and the welfare of the world, he seeks to further his ambition by using the treaty as an issue.

"Having in mind my obligation to the progressive Democrats of the nation as well as my interest in the success of my party and the good of the country, I can not vote for Senator Hitchcock's candidacy. If I am chosen as a delegate and he receives the state's instruction, I shall represent the Democracy of the state on other matters but leave an alternate to vote for Mr. Hitchcock. I can thus carry out the wishes of my party expressed at the primary instead of repudiating the right of the people to rule as Senator Hitchcock did when he refused to give expression to the known will of the people of Nebraska on prohibition and suffrage. I stated, when a candidate for delegate in 1912, that, if the state instructed for Harmon (Senator Hitchcock's candidate), I would resign as a delegate and allow someone else to carry out the state's instruction. Senator Hitchcock attacked me then as now. I received 5,000 more votes than he did and the state convention endorsed my course at Baltimore.

"If the Democrats of Nebraska desire me to represent them as delegate-at-large, I appeal to them to elect those upon the ticket with me, as follows:

"Delegates-at-large—Dan V. Stephens, J. J. Thomas, George W. Berge and William J. Bryan. "District Delegates—First District, Charles A. Lord, Joseph H. Miles; Second Dist., Mrs. E. B. Towl, Lieut. Albert E. May; Third Dist., Seymour S. Sidner, Mrs. Marie Weekes; Fourth Dist., George Landgren, V. E. Stahl; Fifth Dist., Geo. E. Hall, W. M. Somerville; Sixth Dist., Frank J. Taylor, Charles W. Beal.

"My associates are all progressive and deserve the confidence of the party. I urge also the elec-